

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2 1862

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited.

C. W. WILLARD.

High Prices in Rebeldom.—On the 20th ult., according to the New Orleans Crescent, flour in that city was \$22 a barrel. The Crescent deems it time for the Committee of Safety to interfere. Eighteen or twenty dollars, it suggests, would be a fair price, and it advocates a compulsory reduction of it to that price. This Committee of Safety—which, by the way, must be an exceedingly handy thing for purchasers to have convenient—had seized several hundred casks of rice and was selling it at cost (?) to consumers. A Vigilance Committee in New Orleans had also taken the matter of currency in hand, and passed resolutions denouncing those brokers who were so exceedingly unpatriotic as to ask large premiums for such coin as they had opportunities to exchange for Confederate paper. They were, however, at the same time entirely impartial in their warning, as they included in their denunciation, the buyers as well as the sellers of the coin. The result was that there was not so much doing in that kind of exchange, and the premium which specie commanded was not so great by twenty per cent. as the week previous, when we presume it was about seventy cents.—The rebels are evidently paying for their luxuries.

How the Merrimac is to be attacked.—In addition to the land batteries and the Monitor, which are relied upon to take care of the Merrimac should she again appear in Hampton Roads, the steamers Vanderbilt and Arago are also to be employed in the experiment of running down the rebel craft. To this end they have been armed with strong iron prows, and are now in Hampton Roads awaiting the appearance of the rebel craft. Their upper works are protected by bales of cotton, which are said to be more impervious to cannon shot than iron. It is confidently expected that either of them will be able to sink the rebel steamer, as the great speed with which they would rush upon her would make the blow irresistible.

Governors of the New England States.—We have received from the publishers, Benj. B. Russell, No. 515 Washington Street, Boston, a steel engraving, containing portraits of the Governors of New England. The picture consists of an oval centre, representing Bunker Hill Monument, with six accurate likenesses in oval form around it, viz:—Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine; Nathaniel S. Berry, of New Hampshire; Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont; John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; William Sprague, of Rhode Island; William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, thus making six correct portraits on one sheet—neatly printed on proof paper, 11x14 inches. Gov. Holbrook's portrait is a most excellent likeness, as the rest undoubtedly are. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid, for the retail price.

YANCEY has returned to New Orleans, and tells the Southern rebels that they need not expect anything in the way of recognition, breaking the blockade, or little assistance of that kind from England or France. He is consoled, however, by the opinion that these nations have no kinder feelings towards the North than towards the South.

We learn by a letter from the Vermont Cavalry, dated at Point of Rocks, March 28th, that the regiment then expected to be ordered to Winchester.

The Vermont Brigade was at Newport News the 28th ult.

Floyd claims that he is unjustly treated, we are disposed to reply in the language of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon—"What! out of hell and complain!"

From Charleston, South Carolina.

A correspondent from Port Royal, writing to a New York paper, gives the following facts, learned from escaped slaves, relative to the state of things in Charleston:

Provisions of nearly every kind are extremely scarce and high. Common coarse salt, worth 25 or 30 cents in New York, was sold for \$15 a sack; tea \$4.50 a pound; bacon almost impossible to be had at any price. The mistress of one of these slaves had paid \$10 the day before for a small ham. The commonest brogan, ordinarily worth 75 cents a pair, sold for \$1 and \$5, while for boots the price was \$50. Two regiments from North Carolina were sent home a few days since. They were so pressed with hunger that they broke into the bakeries and seized their contents, offering North Carolina money in payment, and when that was refused as worthless, they carried off the bread defiantly.

Many of the country troops had died from the use of army biscuit, and the commissary department was obliged to issue corn for the soldiers' rations. Cotton thread is twenty-five cents a spool; needles a hundred times the usual price; matches one cent each; and it is a curious illustration of the Southern lack of mechanical ingenuity, that though they succeeded in manufacturing a few matches, they cannot make the boxes to hold them. Very little business is done in the city. The stores are mostly closed, their stocks of goods being exhausted without means of renewal.

Families are constantly leaving the city for the interior, and others preparing to move at the moment of assault. It is universally asserted and believed that the place is to be attacked by a concerted movement on all sides on the 15th of April, with overwhelming land and naval forces. The necessity of surrender, and the policy of giving up the place without fighting, since it must eventually fall, are openly discussed in the city; and it is not long since a party of officers came to blows on the question in a public conversation. On the line of road from Charleston to Savannah are about 30,000 troops. In rear of the city are very few cannon, and only two have been mounted.

A third of Charleston was burnt by the recent fire. No part of it is rebuilding, except here and there a stable, or kitchen, or a very small and poor house. The people all say it won't pay to build, because the Yankees are coming and will burn it again. It is since the recent victories in the West and in North Carolina, and especially since the fall of Newbern, that families have begun to leave in great numbers. Those who can, sell their furniture and other property; those who cannot, leave it and flee into the wilderness. Only women and children are permitted to leave. Gen. Lee, who is in command, has ordered that no one who can handle a musket shall pass the lines. All citizens are either already pressed into service, or obliged to hold themselves subject to instant draft.

ANTI-SLAVERY OPINION IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville correspondent of the New York World giving an account of Emerson Etheridge's late speech at Nashville, makes these interesting statements about the anti-slavery opinions of Tennesseans:

"If this war is protracted, exclaimed Mr. Etheridge, then confiscation and emancipation! And slaveholders shook him by the hand afterward and said amen. I have heard and seen enough here to convince me that Tennessee is beyond any border state on the slavery question, unless it be Delaware. I have been told by large slave owners that they would be mightily glad to get rid of the institution. They spoke in praise of President Lincoln's late message. They are in favor of its experiment. One gentleman said: 'I was born among slaves; I was nursed by them, brought up with them, and have always owned them; but I confess I am sick of the whole institution. When this army came I called my negroes together and said: 'If you have any notion of leaving me I have only one request to make; leave me altogether and forever; stop nowhere within my reach. If you turn up around here I'll take you back and flog you; if you get out of my sight I'll not stir a step after you.' 'Sir,' he continued, 'the owner is the slave in the border states. Free white labor is the best for all concerned. Upon expressing my surprise at such sentiments, I was told they were nothing unusual in this state.'"

PLUCK OF UNION WOMEN IN VIRGINIA.—Let me tell you of the doings of two Union working women in Dixie. Just before Gen. Banks crossed the Potomac, two Union women were arrested for sedition by the windows and doors of their dwellings when they saw the rebel soldiers passing. They were taken before Stonewall Jackson, whom Gen. Shields has so handsomely knocked down, and he asked them why they persisted in annoying his troops by their seditious cries. "What cries?" asked one of them. "Hurrahing for McClellan!" said the rebel general. "Indeed, you are out of it there!" replied one of the women. "When your soldiers went by our houses, we cried, and shall do so to the end of the chapter, hurrah for Abe Lincoln! That's what we did. We are Union women to the bitter end, and we mean to hurrah for Abe Lincoln as long as we have tongues and you don't cut them out! Now what have you got to say to that, general?" Old Stone-wall was completely posed, and finding it useless to contend with such Union females, ordered the guard to dismiss them, when they raised the shout, as they left the presence of the rebel general of "Hurrah for old Abe!" I have this anecdote, which, in its details is much longer, from an eye-witness of the whole transaction.—N. Y. Evening Post.

State of Vermont.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, March 17, 1862.

SIR:—You will confer a favor upon discharged soldiers, and the relatives of deceased soldiers, resident in the town where you reside, if you will communicate to them information, that full instructions, and all necessary forms, will be furnished, on application to this office, to any person entitled to arrears of pay and bounty from the United States. The forms have been prepared in order to enable the claimants to prepare their own papers, without the necessity of employing and paying agents for that purpose. Very respectfully,

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adj. and Ins. General.

Preparations for a Great Battle.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
Nashville, March 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN. No close observer of the movements and counter-movements of the armies of the two belligerents for the past few weeks can doubt that a battle is soon to be fought, which, in magnitude and destruction of life, has as yet had no parallel in the whole course of this sanguinary strife. The Confederates are marshalling their hosts from the Potomac to the Indian Territory, and from Island No. 10 to the Southern Gulf. Braxton Bragg comes from his lone some prison at Pensacola and Mobile Bay, bringing his well drilled but not well disciplined army of artillerymen to the number of 30,000. Evans, the Georgian, comes from Manassas with the flower of that army, who fought us last July in numbers about 40,000.

Johnston, the renowned Albert Sidney, of Mormon and Bowling Green notoriety, with his army, which a short time since fled in a panic through this quiet city, has restored order to his command and now comes to wipe out the disinor of that fight with about 20,000 men. Then comes the Rev. Gen. Polk, marshalling his hell hounds from Columbus and the water batteries in all about 30,000. Then they have numerous other Generals with numerous other hosts from the various States of the South-West till the rebels have concentrated a force, whose right wing rests at Decatur, Ala., and left at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, the whole forming a semicircle of about 200,000 men under the last Rebel Gen. Pierre Poutant Beauregard.

Their forces are well arranged to take advantage of a victory, which they expect will surely crown their endeavors; and indeed they have an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet encountered. Beauregard, since he came West, has been very laboriously and successfully engaged in bringing order out of disorder and courage out of dismay, and generally reorganizing the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly and those who had been tried and found wanting. Pillow and Floyd are entirely without command, and Breckinridge, the child of flattery, has only a small brigade. Gen. Polk, too, has been almost stripped of his command, and many others of the like stamp I might mention.

He has arranged all his numerous cavalry so that he avails himself of their utmost capacities where generally they were worse than useless. Some of them, as Morgan (of whom I can find adventures enough to write a full letter) and Forrest, keep constantly harassing our pickets and getting in our rear and acting as spies, and such guerrilla style as that, while the main force he has near Fort Pillow, drilling continually, that they may be expert in following up our retreating forces, and he confidently thinks to use them in that manner. Then he has a large fleet which has recently been brought up from New Orleans, with which he hopes to overcome Commodore Foote. Such is the disposition of our foes. Truly a formidable host.

GEN. SCHENCK AND THE SLAVE CATCHER.—After Gen. Schenck's arrival at Cumberland, one of his first decisions, says a correspondent of an Ohio paper, was very characteristic. A secessionist had sold his negro to the Confederate government, taking pay, of course, in scrip.—The negro, employed in fortifications, managed to escape to Cumberland, where he spread himself considerably. A constable knowing the circumstance, and wishing to turn a penny, had the negro thrown into prison as an escaped slave. Gen. Schenck, hearing the facts, sent for the parties. "By what right," he asked of the constable, "do you hold this man in prison?" "As a fugitive from service." "Don't you know that he escaped from service of the rebels?" "Yes; but we have a law in Maryland that covers the case, General." "And I have a law upon which it can be decided." Col. Porter, set that negro at large, and put this constable in his place. The astonished snapper-up of trifles was marched off to the cell lately occupied by his proposed victim. After being detained there precisely the same number of days he had imprisoned the poor darkey, he was set at large, fully impressed with the belief that your grim-visaged General was not to be trifled with.

PERSONAL.—James O'Grady, Esq., long a resident of Shelburne, in this County, but more recently of New York City, has been appointed to the lucrative and responsible position of Consul at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. O'Grady is a Democrat of the most loyal type, a gentleman and a scholar, and, in common with his many personal friends in this section, we take great pleasure in congratulating him on his appointment.—Burlington Times.

THE OCCUPATION OF BIG BETHEL.—The expedition which took Big Bethel, Va., was under the command of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Two companies of Borden's Sharpshooters were in the advance. Fortifications were abandoned which, if they had been well defended by the rebels, would have caused our troops hard fighting. A search of the houses in the village resulted in one curious discovery. Our soldiers entered a small cottage, and were assured that "a sick woman" lay in a chamber; but, having reason to suspect a trick, they explored the premises, and discovered a rebel soldier snugly hidden between the sheets with his boots on, although covered with mud and water.

MAPLE SUGAR.—To make good syrup, the sap must be reduced to one-twentieth or one thirtieth of its bulk, or be boiled twice as much as sorghum juice. The syrup is then to be strained through flannel, and placed aside to cool and settle 12 to 24 hours. Then return it to the pan, and a gill of milk to clarify it keeping it carefully from boiling till the scum has risen and has been skimmed off. Then boil it carefully until it will harden, which may be known by dropping some from a spoon into cold water. When this takes place, the liquid sugar may then be poured into proper vessels, and then the cakes placed in a box to drain. To make the sugar perfectly white, lay a few thicknesses of flannel on the top of the cakes while it is draining, these flannels to be wet and washed daily with cold water—they will thus absorb and wash out the coloring matter.—Country Gentleman.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Tuesday, April 1.

SENATE.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to collect evidence in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas, of our killed in battle there; also, whether the rebels enlisted Indians, who committed unheard of atrocities, and how this savage warfare was conducted.

A bill was introduced for the better organization of the District of Columbia Militia.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the correspondence of Gen. Wool with the War Department relative to the movements of the army, or part thereof, since he has been in command at Fortress Monroe.

The bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up. Mr. Wright spoke against the bill, and Mr. Fessenden favored it.

Mr. Pomeroy's amendment was rejected. Mr. Clark called up his substitute for the bill.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment to the original bill that persons be permitted to retain the possession of their slaves until the money appropriated be paid them; rejected.

Mr. Davis offered another amendment to strike out the limit of \$300 as the average amount to be paid for each slave; rejected 11 against 30.

Mr. Browning moved to amend Mr. Clark's substitute by making the average value of the slaves \$500, and providing that one half be paid to the master if loyal, and the other half retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and when any person liberated by the bill emigrates to another country, it be paid over to him; adopted.

After further discussion, Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment to the original bill that no payment be made for any slaves to any persons who have borne arms in the rebellion against the United States, or in any way given aid thereto. After further discussion, the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hutchins of Ohio asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry relative to a certain order of Gen. Hooker, giving permission to certain people to search for runaway negroes, and to seize them if found in his division, with an accompanying report of Brig. General Sickles with a detailed report of Maj. Follen, commanding the 2d regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, with an account of the visit of some slaveholders and their refusal by order of Gen. Sickles.

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky objected.

The tax bill was then taken up.

An amendment was adopted exempting foreign emigrants traveling at a reduced rate into the interior over 100 miles from the sea coast.

A considerable time was lost hunting up a quorum.

Several amendments were made to the railroad and steamboat section, including 1-2 per cent. on the gross receipts of the bridge corporations.

Trust Companies are to be taxed three per cent. A new section was added levying a tax of ten cents annually on every hundred dollars on insurance policies after the first of May, whether renewed or endorsed on open policy.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana, moved to strike out section levying a duty upon advertisements, arguing that they might as well tax boarders in hotels; disagreed to. The section was amended so that taxes are assessed only on amounts received, not charged, and the tax reduced from five to three per cent.

Newspapers with less than 2000 circulation, or less than \$1000 annual receipts from advertising are exempted from any advertising tax. The Committee and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.—This Conference met last week, on Wednesday, Bishop Morris presiding. The Tribune says:

"On the call for the superannuated preachers, a very exciting and interesting debate arose upon a resolution offered by the Rev. W. Bishop, that the Presiding Elders be requested, in representing the ministers of their respective districts, to state the position of such minister in reference to his loyalty to the National Government. He stated that there were a few in this large body that were suspected, and their loyalty more than doubted. The Rev. Messrs. W. L. Gray, Taft and Massey were opposed to the introduction of any such action. If any are suspected, let there be formal charges presented against them.

The Rev. W. Bishop replied, in an eloquent strain. He would demand that in these times, when traitors spring up everywhere, every man should show his hand. He regretted that he had ever voted for that arch traitor, John C. Breckinridge, for the President of the United States. He hoped God would spare his life until he could repent of his sin, and he would do better in the future.

Many members took part in the debate, and a committee was then ordered on the state of the country. Much interest is taken in the subject."

This committee was subsequently announced by the chair as follows:

Rev. Messrs. C. Cooke, J. Niell, W. McCoombs, and Allen Johns.

EMANCIPATION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A large meeting of the people of Upshur county, Western Virginia, was recently held at Buckhannon, to take into consideration what should be their action in regard to the adoption of the constitution recently adopted by the convention at Wheeling, for the new State of Western Virginia. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and accepting the President's emancipation policy. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

Washington Co. Court, March Term, 1862.

Hon. J. A. C. KELLOGG, Presiding Judge.
Hon. DON P. CARPENTER, Associate Judge.
Hon. S. S. KELTON,

Executors of N. Cutler vs. rs of N. Cutler.—Appeal from the judgment of the Probate Court establishing the Will. Heaton & Reed, Redfield, Peck & Culby for Executors. Wing, Lund & Taylor and Dillingham for Heirs. Given to the Jury Wednesday afternoon the 28th inst.

Calb L. Thompson vs Gen. C. Denison.—Ejectment. Dillingham & Durant and Rogers for Plaintiff. Wing, Lund & Taylor for Defendant. On trial.

GEN. SIGEL AT PEA RIDGE.—Mr. J. A. Cleveland, attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the 22d Illinois Regiment, furnishes an account of the battle at Pea Ridge, in which he was an active participant, to the Lafayette (Mo.) Courier. The following incident is worth repeating:

At a council of war in which Curtis, Jeff. C. Davis, and Sigel participated, the commanding General spoke dispassionately of the prospect, and intimated that a surrender was inevitable, whereupon Sigel remarked, with startling emphasis: "Mine friend! mine friend! give me Davis and de command, and I show you who has de field in three hours."

Davis was earnest for fight to the bitter end, and Curtis gave to understand that Gen. Sigel should have it his own way. The responsibility of the subsequent movement, and the glory of the next achievement, really belong to him.

SUICIDE.—Green Darius De Mars, a soldier in the Woodstock Company 4th Vt. Regiment, hung himself in the barn loft of Mr. Ordway, of Sherburne, last Friday night.

Every man his own doctor. Since the introduction of Dr. Allen's Homoeopathic Remedies, it is within the reach of all to avail themselves of a prescription prepared by a skillful physician, which has the merit and recommendation of repeated success, they having been used by many hundreds during the past five years. There are forty different prescriptions, for as many different diseases, put up in neat boxes at 25 cents each. A manual which gives all information, will be furnished free. Address: Wm. L. Burr & Co., Publishers, 108 N. 3rd St., New York. Sold by Fred. E. Smith, Agent in this town.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, in all cases of lameness arising from sprains, bruises or wrenches. Its effect is magical and certain. Horses or Saddle Galls, swollen joints, etc., it will also cure speedily. Travelling and racing may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always rid the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement.

The Markets.

BOSTON MARKET, March 29.
Flour—Western, \$5.50 to 7.25.
Pork—Prime, \$10.00 to 11.00; Mess, \$13.00 to 14.00.
Beef, \$13.50 to 15.00. Lard, 8 to 9¢. Hams, 7 to 8¢.
Butter, 12 to 22¢. Cheese, 6 to 8¢. Eggs 17 to 17¢. Potatoes 45 to 52¢. Dried Apple 5 to 9¢.
Wool, Saxony fleece, 46 to 53¢; American Full Blood 4 to 48¢; Half blood 44 to 46¢; Common 42 to 43¢.
Corn—60 to 64¢. Oats, 35 to 40¢. Rye 75 to 78¢. Hops Grass Seed 2.25. Clover, 84 a 9 per lb. Hops 15 a 20¢.

MONTPELIER MARKET, March 31.
Provisions.—Butter, 15 to 18¢. Cheese, 6 to 7¢; Last 12. Tallow, 10. Dried Apple, 8 to 10¢. Eggs, 12 to 15¢. Potatoes, 30 to 35¢. Beans, \$1.25 a 2.00. Maple Sugar, 3 to 10¢. Peas, \$1.25 to 1.50.
Onions—\$1.00. Apples—\$3.50 to 5.00 per barrel.
Flour—Superfine, \$5.00 Extra, \$5.50 Extra Family, 6.00; Double Extra 6.25 to 6.75; Superior, 7.50.
GRAIN AND HAY.—Corn, 9 to 10¢. Oats 35 to 40¢. Hops Grass Seed, \$2.00 to 2.50 per bushel. Clover, 10 to 12 per pound. Hay, \$6 to \$8.50 per ton. Rye, 65 to 70¢.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dry and green hard wood, 2.25 to 2.50. Shingles, \$1.00 to 1.50. Wool—common 40 to 50¢. Butts, 2.50 per cord. Nails 3.25.

Grand Victory!

THE undersigned returns his thanks to his customers for the good exposure granted that he has had, and informs them and the public that he will continue to execute promptly all orders that shall be entrusted to him, such as

House, Carriage and Furniture Painting, all kinds of

Graining, Glazing, and

PAPER HANGING!

He keeps also on hand,

ZINC, LEAD, OIL, VARNISH,

and all kinds of Paints for sale.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and at reasonable terms. He occupies the shop formerly occupied by Russell & Moussette, back of Fisher's Printing Shop, 79 stairs.

A. MOUSSETTE,
Montpelier, April 1, 1862.

FARMERS FOR SALE!

THE health of the Subscriber being such as to forbid active employment, he wishes to sell the following property:

TWO MOST DESIRABLE FARMS,

pleasantly located in one of the most fertile valleys of Vermont.

The first, situated on the River Road running from Montpelier to White River Junction, one mile south of East Randolph Village, has been the Homestead of the subscriber for seventeen years. It contains

125 RICH, PRODUCTIVE ACRES,

in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, timbered and watered; buildings in good repair; running water to both house and barn; and in every respect a most desirable Farm and Homestead.

The second, adjoining, contains about 70 acres, equally desirable in locality, fertility, cultivation and convenience. In connection with these farms are

Two Choice Grafted Orchards!

and, if desired, a large Mountain Pasture.

Also, a house and lot on Elm Street, Montpelier, formerly owned by S. B. Colby, Esq.

ZIBA SPRAGUE,
East Randolph, Feb. 10, 1862.

CASH CAN DO IT!

THE OLDEST CASH JOBBING

Boot, Shoe & Rubber Store

IN BOSTON, IS

No. 29 Pearl Street.

[Established in 1837.]

WHERE you can always find goods of any quality, of our own manufacture, or from Cash and tions, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties ordering can depend upon personal attention, in filling their orders, and at as low prices as if sent.

CASH ADVANCED on Goods which can be sold at low rates. CALL AND SEE.

GEO. C. WALES, Pearl Street.

74 N. Main St. F301; com M Oct3